1: Jenness--236-237 (1913-16) 1922 Copper Eskimo
116, 185

"Improvidence is a charge that has sometimes been levelled against the Eskimos, but it is certainly not true of those who inhabit the regions around Coronation gulf. With them it is the duty of every family to preserve carefully for consumption in the early winter all extra supplies of food that are obtained between the spring and the fall. The successful hunter who has the largest reserve on hand in November and December meets with the highest esteem. During my seven months with the Puivlik natives on Victoria island not a single article [237] of food was wasted, or a single serviceable skin thrown away, except during a few days at the end of August, when several deer carcasses were partially wasted. Even of these we took the skins, the sinew, the fat and some of the meat; the rest was left for the foxes and birds. The natives needed the skins for clothing, but they had more meat on hand than they could use, and we could not remain on the spot and consume it because the winter was drawing near. Our base was a hundred miles away, too far for us to pack the meat, while the quantity we were leaving behind was too small to be worth returning for at some later date. They did cache some of the carcasses on the slender chance of other natives finding them the following summer and using the putrid meat for dog-food. The Copper Eskimos may be accused of short-sightedness in some cases, but hardly of improvidence. Caribou are plentiful in their country at the present time, and they know of no reason why they should not always

continue so. Consequently, especially in the region between Bathurst inlet and the Coppermine river, they often killed large numbers of deer for the sake of their skins and left the meat for the birds and animals; but wastefulness of this kind is common to all peoples."

2: Stefansson--52 (1908-1912) 1914 Copper Eskimo
116, 251, 185

"It is not common that more than a week's supply of meat accumulated in the village, but the supply of blubber steadily grows beyond what is needed for food and fuel, and often a family has seven to ten sealskins full of oil (fifteen hundred to three thousand pounds) to cache against the need of the next autumn, the period of scarcity."

2: Stefansson--54 (1908-1912) 1914 Copper Eskimo
116, 251, 185

"In April no starvation came to our notice, though we found a Puiplirmiut village on short rations May 6, 1911, in Simpson Bay, Victoria Island. These had plenty of blubber, however. Each family lays by at this season as much blubber as it can. This is cut in small pieces and placed in bags made by skinning a seal through the mouth. Each of these bags when filled with oil will weigh one hundred seventy-five to two hundred fifty pounds and one good hunter will fill two or three such bags during March, April and May. When it comes time to go inland these are placed en cache, preferably on a small island. Be the caches on an island these are covered with large stones so as to be safe from bears; people, it is said, never steal from such caches. At the same place are also cached usually the winter lamps, the heavier stone pots, the winter clothing and all good clothes, and in fact everything that is not absolutely needed for the summer. On account of taboo restrictions no blubber is taken along inland."

11: Stefansson--264-265 (1908-1912) 1913 Copper Eskimo
116, 251, 185

"Fresh oil is not nearly so palatable or digestible as oil that has been allowed to fer-
[265] ment in a sealskin bag through the summer, and besides that it is difficult often to get seals in the fall. By getting seals in the spring, therefore, they secure an agreeable article of diet for the coming autumn and provide themselves as well with a sort of insurance against hard luck in the fall hunt. Each family will in the spring be able to lay away from three to seven bags of oil. Such a bag consists of the whole skin of the common seal. The animal has been skinned through the mouth in such a way that the few necessary openings in the skin can be easily sewed up or tied up with a thong. This makes a bag which will hold about three hundred pounds of blubber, so that a single family's store of oil for the fall will run from nine hundred to two thousand pounds."